RAILROADS. BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1866.
Detween WASHINGTON and BALTI
and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST
THE SE THE WASHINGTON, THE WEST
FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sueday, at 6.20, 7.80, and 1.15 a. m., and 2.45, 4.30, and 7.50 p. m., pp. 10.20 p. M. AL. WAY STATIONS.
Leave daily, except Sunday, at 6.20 a. m. and 45 p. m.

WAT STATIONS SOUTH OF ANNAPOALS JUNCTION.

re at 6 and 6.20 a. m., and at 2.45 and
m. daily, except Sunday.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

FOR ARMAPOLIS.
Leave at 8. 20 and 7. 30 a.m., and 4. 30 p. m.
Se train to or from Annapolis on Sunday.
OR SUNDAY.
FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave at 7.50 a.m. and 2.63 and 7. 30 p. m.
FOR WAY STATIONS.
Leave at 7.30 a.m. and 2.60 p. m.
FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

ave daily, except Sunday, at 7.30 a. m. and the Sanday, at 7.50 p.

the Sanday, at 7.50 p.

the Sanday Station with trains from Saltimore to Wiscellag, Perkersburg, &c.

Through Schote to the West can be had at the Through Schote to the West can be had at the Sanday, as well as at the new office it the American Telegraph Saltidae, Fennsylvania avenue, between Seur and a shalf and Sixth etreate.

For How York, Fallandelphia, and Socion, ess advertisement of "Through Line. P. SEITH,

Master of Transportation. E. Coles,

General Ticket Agent.

GEO. 2. NOOFT, Agent,

1ad-tf.

Wachington.

NOTICE TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS. THE OLD AND DIRECT LINE ENTIRELY COM-

STAGING ENTIRELY DISCONTINUED. MILES SHORTER AND 3 HOURS QUICKE THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTS.

On and after MONDAY, September 25, the old and favorite lise from WASHINGTON, via FIRED-ERICKSBUHG, to BICHMOND, will be run TWICE DAILY, (Sunday nights excepted.) as fol-lows?

at 0.20, and in ample time to make councering in and he foult, and baggage Wagons will be in course passengers and baggage be in Rishmond. aby this kine pass by dayligh Mount may have an opportunity of visiting the fields near fredericksharg, by

TRAINS SOUTH.
Leave Washington at 7 a. m. and 5. 50 p. m.
Leave Alexandria at 7.55 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Leave Gordonsville at 12. 50 p. m. and 1.40 a. m.
Actes to Michaeland at 5 p. m. and 5 c. m.

West.
This route has the advantage over all others by having a continuous rail from New York to Lyanshurg, 405 miles.
It also passes through Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristow, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpaper, Orange, and Gordoneville, where many of the great hailies of the late rebellion were

Trains leave the corner of First and Catrosis,
Washington.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.
J. M. BROADIS,
668-14 General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND

TIME TABLE.

Genemessing MORDAY, March 26th, 1886. Trains for Bultimore and Washington leave Philadelphia as follows: \$ 415 a. m., Express, (Mondays excepted;) 11.45 a. m., Express; 243 p. m., Express; and 11.00 p. m., Express. Way Mail Train for Baltimore at 9.15 a.

Lauve Baltimore, 8.50 a m., Way Mail; 0.20 a m., Express; 1.10 p. m., Express; 6.25 p. m., Express; 6.25 p. m., Express; 6.26 p. m., Express; 6.27 p. m., Ex

Leave Palitace for Philadelphia for Salitage and Washington at 1.5 a.m., and 11.00 p. m.
Leave Baltimore for Philadelphia for Salitage and Washington at 4.15 a.m., and 11.00 p. m.
Leave Baltimore for Philadelphia at 2.20 p. m.
Leave Baltimore for New York at 8.20 p. m.
Leave Baltimore for New York at 8.20 p. m.
gable E. F. KENNEY, Superlatendent.

Daily National Republican.

WASHINGTON D. C., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1866.

NO. 108.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.

BAILBOADS. GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, AND

RORTH AND WEST. FOUR DAILY TRAINS.

TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY,

(Connecting at Baltimore,) Leave Washington at 2.45 and 7, 40 p. m. SEREPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS. LOW PARE AND QUICK TIME.

Care run through from Baltimore to Pitta-burgh, Eric or Elinitz, without change.

My For Tickets and any information apply at the Office of the Great Pennsylvania Route, cor-ner Pennsylvania avenue and fixth street, under Rational Hotel, and Yourieanth street, corner of Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willards' Hotel, Washington.

J. N. DUBARRY, Superlatandent S. C. R. R. B. J. WILKIMS, Passonger and Ticket Agent.

JHO. GILLETT, Passenger Agent. mhld-tf

1864 ARRANGEMENTS 1864

NEW YORK LINES. THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADEL-PHIA AND TRENTON HAILROAD COMPA-NIMS. LINES.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES.

OM WALHUT STREET WHARF AND KENSINGTON DEPOT, WILL ERAYN AS POLLOWS, VIS. FARS. b. M., Via Camden and Amboy—C, and M., via Cameen and Jersey City.

Pulladelphia and New York Lines. Leave Wainti street wharf at 6 and 8 a. m., 13 m., and 2 p. m. Leave Kensington Depot at 11, 15 a. m., 2, 35, 4, 50 and 4, 45 p. m. and 12, 50 a. m. (night.) The 6, 45 p. m. line runs dally; (all others, Sundays excepted.)

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA LINES. Leave foot of Barciay stress at v. m. m. p. m., p.

1865 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1865 PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, October 16, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corase of Mollows and Liberty streets, Pitteburgh, Pa., is follows:

DAY HEYHEES, dully except Sunday, at 280 a., stopping at Johnstown, Concemangh, Gallit.

delphis for New York, Bostes, and intermediate points.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily except Bunday, at 5.56 a.m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on the Indiana Brauch, West Pennsylvania Ratiroad, Ebensburg and Gresson Ballroad, and Holidaysburg Branch. PiTTRBURGH ASD ERIK MAIL, daily axcept Bunday, at 7.50 s. m., stopping outly at Commungh, Gallitaen, Altoona, and all principal stations, making direct connections with Arrivaleur for New York, Ballimore, and Washington.

MAIL ACOMMODATION, daily (except Sanday) at 11.40 s. m., stopping statil regular stations hapteness Pittleburg and Harrivaleury, making connections with trains on the Bissentong and Cresson call trains and the Bussentong and

At Harrisburg direct connections are maid re-wes at Lynchburg at 5.20 p. m. and 6.a. m.

TRAINS NORTH.

es Lynchburg at 6.45 a. m. and 7.15 p. m.

es Reimond at 7 a. m. and 7.15 p. m.

re Sordonsville at 12.30 p. m. and 12.20 a. m.

es Gordonsville at 12.30 p. m. and 12.20 a. m.

es Alexandria at 4.50 n. m. and 3.00 a. m.

Baitimore, and to New York by the Allentown

Arrive at Lynchburg at 5. 90 p. m. and 6. a. m.
Arrive at Lynchburg at 5. 20 p. m. and 6. a. m.
TRAINE NORTH.
Leave Lynchburg at 5. 45 a. m. and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Rehmond at 7 a. m. and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Rehmond at 7 a. m. and 7.15 p. m.
Arrive at Alexandria at 6.5 p. m. and 6.20 a. m.
Arrive at Mashington at 5.20 p. m. and 6.20 a. m.
On Stundays leave Washington at 5.20 p. m. and 6.20 a. m.
On Stundays leave Washington at 1.50 p. m. and 6.20 a. m.
Alexandria at 6 p. m.
Alexandria at 6 p. m.
Alexandria at 6 p. m. and 6.20 a. m.
Alexandria at 6 p. m.
Therough freight train leaves Alexandria at 5 a. m., arriving in Gordonaville at 11.45 a. m.
Alexandria at 6 p. m.
Therough freight train leaves Alexandria at 5 a. m., arriving in Cordonaville at 12.50 p. m., arriving in Alexandria at 6 p. m.
Therough freight train leaves Alexandria at 5 a. m., arriving in Alexandria at 6 p. m.
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Alexandria at 6 p. m.
Therough freight freight

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 3.5 p. m. Fourth Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6.05 p. m. Accommodation for Penn Station, stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Fenn, at 10.35 p. m.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sonday at 9.06 a. m., and arriving in Pittsburgh at 11.00 a. m. Hesterning leaves Pittsburgh at at 12.00 p. m., and arrives at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

Haturning Trains arrive in Phitoburgh as some
Mail 1.20 a. 1
Fast Line 2.00 a. r First Wall's Station Accommodation. 6.26 a. r
First Wall's Station Accommodation, 6.26 a. r.
Pann Accommodation 7.50 a. s
Second Wall's Station Accommodation 8.50 a. s
Johnstown Accommodation 10.05 a. m
Pittaburgh & Eris Mail 12.50 p. z
Baltimore Express 1.80 p. s
Third Wail's Station Accommodation 2.05 p. n
Philadelphia Express 2.00 p. s
Fourth Wall's Station Assommodation 6.90 p. z
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant 10.30 p. B
An Agent of the Excelsior Omnthus Compan
will pass through each train before reaching th
dapoi, take up checks and deliver baggage to an
dubor' race abenuers sun gentant urffaffe ra se
part of the city. Office No. 410 Penn street, ope
day and night, where all orders for the move
ment of passengers and baggage will receiv
prompt attention.
Baltimore express will arrive with Philads
barrimore express will arrive with Philade

TIME	TABLE.
until forther notice, Pr	AY, March 12, 1866, and assenger Trains will run d Alexandria as follows:
LEAVE WASHINGTON	LEAVE ALEXANDRIA
	Express 5.35
11.00 "	Local 8.00 "
" 1.00 p. m.	1.00 p. m.
Express 6.15 "	Mai) 4.50 "
SUNDAY PASSE	NORR TRAINS.
	Express 5.53 a.m. Local 9.45
mio-y W. J. PHE	ENS, Gen'l Sup'l. LPS, General Manager,
OWNERS COM	

ow run as follows, viz;
FOH NEW YORK, without change of cars,
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.30 a. m., and 70 p. m. FOR NEW YORK, changing care at Philadelphia, Leave daily (except Sunday) at 11.15 s. m., and 4.30 p. m.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Leave daily (except fanday) at 7.30 and 11.15, m., and 4.30 and 6.30 p m.
ON SUPPAY.
Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 6.30

m. only. Sleeping cars for New York on 6.29 p. m. train Through tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Through tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Roston, can be had at the Rtation office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the American Telegraph building, Fennsylvania, between Four-and-s-half and fight woman, butween Four-and-s-half and fight

See Baltimore and Ohio ratiroad advertisement of schedule between Washington, Baltimore annually, and the West. W. F. EMITH, Master of Transportation, L. M. COLR, General Tickst Agent, ORO, S. KOON 78, Agent, Washington.

N BW YORK WASHINGTON STEAMSHIPS.

STRAMSHIP COMPANY, (OLD LINE.)

(OLD LINE,)

SETWESS

NEW YORK, ALEXANDRIA, WASSINGTON
AND GEORGETOWN, D. C.
OCEAN STRAMERS

BALTIMORS, RESERCE CLUDS, AND EMPIRE,
19 CONNSIGITION WITH INLAM STRAMENS
GEORGE H. STOUT, MAY FLOWER, AND
ANN BLIEA.

Regular Sailing Days TURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12m., from Sout of High street, Georgetown, and Pley 15, East River, (foot of Wall
street,) New York.

For freight or passage apply to—
C. P. HOUGHTON, Agent,
foot of High street, George-town,
TOUGH & CO. Agents,

O. P. HOUGHTON, Agent, foot of High alreet, Georgetown, Mr. Eld-Riddin & Co. Agents, Principles of the Agents of the State of the Agents of the State of the Stat

BRAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

PATHER 'n payment will be confinued throughout he volume.

DE HANA'S REW WORE, "IN THE LIPE OF OUR LORD," is now begun, and will be continued throughout the Volume.

THE VICAE'S ANNALS OF A QUIET NEIGHBORLOOD, are now begun, and will be continued throughout the Volume.

Now ready, in one handsome volume, of nearly a thousand payes, and with apward of a hundred beautiful Wood Engravings, grice \$6,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE

In the Criminal Court yesterday morning,

Guyrenus: The indictment in this can GREVILERES: The indictment in this case, in the ordinary form; charges the defendant with having assunted one Luoy L. Cobb, and robbed her of four Treasury notes, each of the value of \$50, the property of her husband, Joseph R. Cobb, on the 5th day of November, 1805. This indictment was found by the grand jury on the 18th of the same menth. On his arraignment, the defendant files his pleas of autrofast convict, drawn out at length in the usual form, setting forth his conviction upon another indictment found at the same term of the court, by the same grand jury, on the day next following that on which the present indictment was found, in which he was charged in the first count on which the present indictment was found, in which he was charged in the first count with smassants upon the same Lusy L. Cobb, at the same time and place, and having imprisoned and detained her for five hours, and until she paid him the same rum of \$200, the money of her raid husband, for her ealergement; and in the second count charging him with an assault upon and the unlawful imprisonment of the same person, with the extortion clause omitted. To this plen the Government has denurred, and the defendant joined in the denurrer. To sustain this demurrer on the part of the Government, it is argued:

demirrer on the part of the Government, it is argued:

First. That the indictment upon which the defendant has been heretofore convicted charged him simply with a misdemeanor, and that the conviction is no bar to a trial upon the present indictment, which charges a felony. Second. That the former indictment, upon which the defendant was convicted, does not contain one element of the crime of robbery, and that not only the evidence necessary to support the second indictions.

ment, upon which the defendant was convicted, does not contain one element of the crime of robbery, and that not only the evidence necessary to support the second indictment must be unfficient to support the charge contained in the first, not that the first indictment, upon which the conviction was had, must have been aufficiently comprehensive to include the charge contained in the second. In support of these positions, eitation has been made to Archibold's Oriminal Pleadings, page 52, where it is said that an acquittal upon an indictment for a falony is no bar to an indictment for a misdemeanor and econorma, also to third Greenlief's I'vidence, page 39, where it is said that if upon the first indictment the defendant could not have been convicted of the offence described in the second, then an acquittal upon the former is no bar to the latter; and in this last author a case in Tweffth Pickering is referred to, where it was held that a conviction upon an indictment for an assault with intent to kill is no bar to an indictment for the murder.

In behalf of the defendant it is contended that the act and the circumstances constituting the offence charged in the first indictment are identically the same act and circumstances which make up the offence charged in the second that the defendant is not to be deprived of his legal and constitutional right of the plus of anterfois convicted a felony in a new indictment, that the election of the District Atturney to proceed under the former indictment was a matter over which the defendant had no control, and which, not having been brought about by his own contrivance or fraud, it is too late for the Government now, when both indictments were before it at the time of the former irial tendent to the former bediendant could not be sufficiently punished for the misdemeanor, and proceed to try him upon the fellony, if any were committeed, and in support of this position they refer to Bishop on Criminal Law, sees. 536, 531, 680—112, 3.

on converse with a diplomer antiborizing him, for labe balance of his natural life, to stead and pilice and diblomes.

It must be therefore, that this well-settied law is founded upon the principle that he essented be convicted who hase been once tried or acquitted upon a greater clarge which embraces the lesser offence contained in the second indictment, because that, having ommitted but one act, he is to be tried or punished for cheared quilties of that as must identical lesser offence; in other words, having committed but one act, he is to be tried or punished for that act but once. Nor can it makes any difference in the case of conviction, and the principle is the same as in case of acquitted, if we say to the original who has once been punished for a criminal act as a misdemeanor that his punishment was not a sufficient one, and therefore he should be punished over again for the same that his principle we may suppose that the cases in T Connection, to Massachusetts, 2d Mondy and Rebinson, the case of State against Chaffin, 2d Swanis Teum. Roberts, the case of Roberts against State, 14 Georgia Reports; in the latter of which the court, as I think, very properly laid down the broad and reasonable doctrine spississies veries, that whenever the same transaction with the first, a conviction or acquittal on the one indictment will be reported by a particular or acquittal on the one indictment will be reported by the same in all other circumstances wherever the same refransaction with the first, a conviction and sometimes a greater portion of the same in all other circumstances wherever the same related to the larger offices, will relate the same in all other circumstances wherever the same in all other circumstances wherever the same related to the larger offices, will relate the same in all other circumstances wherever the same in all other circumstances wherever the same in all other circumstances and the first and convicted now for most particular and convicted to the particular and the first and convicted to

tion Committee in regard to Virginia and the printed. The delay in reporting it was caused by the absence of Senator Howard, before whom all of it was taken. There wer

to other Southern Seales, our shell resultingly was reported with that of the States to which it applied.

Among the more important of the witnesses examined in relation to Virginia, were Judge Underwood, who has been elected United States Senator from that State, but has not yet been admitted to a seat, Mr. Lewis McKenzie, in the same position in regard to the House of Representatives, Gen. Terrar, commanding the post at Richmond, Maj. Gen. Terry, in command of the department, and Col. Orlando Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, stationed at Richmond, half a dozen Virginia loyalists, including John Minor Botts, Chas. D. Gray, of Augusta county; John K. Lewis, of Rockingham county, and before, Chas. H. Lewis, the late secretary of the Commonwealth Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the rebel army, and Brig. Gea, M. D. Cores, of the same, five members of the Virginia Legislature, viz. John B. Baldwin, Speaker of the House of Delegates; Win. F. Jaynes, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and R. B. Grattan, with Dale Carter and E. F. Keen, members of the State Senate, the latter formetly a Colonel in the rebel army; the Rev. Dr. McMardy, rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.; Rev. James W. Hunnicutt, of Fredericksburg. Seven colored men, including a minister, a doctor, and a dentist, who is also a Baptist missionary, were examined.

The witness whose testimony will be per-

oluding a minister, a doctor, and a dentiat, who is also a Baptist missionary, were examined.

The witness whose testimony will be perhaps most engerly sought for was Gen. Lee It is telegraphed in full. Herepresents that nothing like a sentiment of hostility to the United States Government exists in Virginia. That there are no combinations or conspiracies having that end in view; that the people, though disappointed and saddened by the result of the war, accept that result submissively, and are only locking now to their material interests, and that the surest and specifies the man of reconciling the people to the Government, and making them its cordial supporters, is to extend to them equal political rights with the people of all the other States. As to the negroes, he expressed the belief, which he says he has always entertained, that the State would be much better without them, and he repudiates the idea that cruelties were purposely inflicted on Federal prisoners of war.

The testimony of the members of the Virginia genilemen who had come as a delegation to President Johnson, was equally important and interesting. They concurring placehing to a renewed of the contest with the Government. The question of coercion, they say, was settled by the sword, and the people at large and of themselves as unalterably opposed to the idea of extending political rights to negroes, while as to civil rights, the Legislature were engaged in removing most, if not all, the chencing dia removing most, if not all

most, if not all, the obnaxious discriminations in law between whites and blanks. On the test question of the course which Virginia would take in case of a war between the United States and any foreign Power, which might afford the South a promise of establishing their independence, their testimony was decidedly an the side of loyalty.

On the other hand, the United States officers, Generals Terry and Turner, and Col. Brown, and most, if not all of the ungratified Union men concur in representing the sentiment of the people of Virginia in relation to the Government as unimproved, and as rather having become embittered since Lee's surronder. They say at that time the people were humble, sick of war, longing for peace on any terms, and ready to accept gratefully the parden of the Government, and to submit to any conditions that might be made, while now they are arrogant, exacting and intolerant. Most of the witnesses of that class express the decided opinion that the withdrawal of the Federal troops and of the Freeducen's Bureau would be followed by an unrelenting prescription of white Unionists and the prescription remission to slavery of the colored people. The change of twelling is very generally ascribed by these witnesses to the Federal debt, the people of Virginia are represented as in favor of its repudiation, or at least of combining with it the Confederate debt. The witnesses who have been connected with the Confederace who have been connected with the Confederace, however, dony this, and represent the

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

THE DAILY BATIONAL REPUBLICAN &

ilingie sepies, Seente.
THE WEXELY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN IS PRIVILIDAD GREET, PRICAY MOTRING; One copy one year, \$2, 70; The copies one year, \$3,00; The copies one year, \$1,00.

come to Washington to have a conference with Mr. Lincoln, of his (Mr. Baidwin's) heing sont and accompanying the member to Washington the same night, of his being introduced next morrising by Mr. Beward to Mr. Lincoln are the more free from interruption. He gare a narration of the conversation which was opened by Mr. Lincoln's remarking Mr. Baidwin, I am afraid you have come too late.

Too late! for what!

I am afraid you have come too late. and he. I wish you could have been here three or four days ago.

Why? replied Mr. Baidwin. Allow me to say, Mr. President, that I do not understand your remarks. You sent a special messenger to Richmond, who arrived their yesterday. I returned with him by the shortest and most expeditious mode of trayel known. Why do you not adjourn the Virginia Convention? said Mr. Lincoln.

Adjourn it! How? Do you mean sine die? Sine die. It is a standing mennee to me, which embarrasses me very much.

I am very much surprised, said Mr. Baldwin, to bear you express that opinion. The Virginia Convention is in the hands of Union men. We have in it a clear and controlling majority; we are controlling it for conservative rounds. We can do it with perfect certainty if you will uphold our hands by a conservative policy here. If we were to adjourn sine dse, leaving these questions unsettled, it would place the Union men of Virginia in the attitude of confessing an inability to meet the occasion, the result would be that another convention would be called, which would be under the exclusive control of secession ista, and an ordinance of secession would be passed in less than six weeks. Our true policy is to hold the position that we have, and for you to uphold our hands by a conservative conciliatory national course. The Union men of Virginia would not be willing to adjourn that convention until we either effect some settlement of this matter, or ascertain that it cannot be done.

Mr. Baldwin then went on to sketch out a plan of policy which he thought the President should pursue, embracing a cone

pletige, and no provided Mr. Seward the same of any sort.

Mr. Baldwin visited Mr. Seward the same afternoon and found him extremely earnest in the desire to settle the matter, and, apparently, shrinking from the idea of a chash of arms. Mr. Baldwin went to Richmond of arms. All to the sentlemen who had sent

at 5.40 p. m., departs at 6 p. m., closes at 4.45 p. m.

Western Mail, via Relay House...lst. Due at 5.40 a. m., departs at 6.15 a. m., closes at 4.30 a. m. 2d. Due at 6.15 p. m., departs at 6.45 p. m., departs at 6.45 p. m., departs at 6.45 p. m., closes at 5 p. m.

Northwestern Mail, via Baltimere, Harris burg and Pittaburg, Pa...lst. Due at 4.40 a. m., departs at 6.15 a. m., closes at 4.30 a. m., 2d. Due at 6.15 p. m., departs at 6.45 a. m., 2d. Due at 6.15 p. m., departs at 6.20 m., closes at 5 p. m.

The Southern Mail, for Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh, Wilmington, N. C., and other points Bouth, via O. and A. R. R...lst. Due at 7 a. m., departs at 7 a. m., closes at 6 a. m.

2d. Due at 4 p. m. departs at 8.30 p. m., closes at 7 p. m.

Fredericksburg Mail, via Aquia Creek, embracing the Northern Neck of Virginia and Intermediate points between Fredericksburg and Richmond, Va... Due at 3.30 p. m., departs at 3 p. m., closes at 6 a. m.

Annapolis Mail...lst. Due at 11 a. m., departs at 3 p. m., closes at 5 a. m. 2d. Due at 6.15 p. m., departs at 6.15 a. m., closes at 4 a. m., closes at 6 a. m., c

a. m., departs at 7 a. m., closes at 6 a. m. 2d. Departs at 12 m., closes at 11 36 a. m., due

noceville, Md., Mall—Due at p. m., de-parts at 7 a. m., closes at 6.30 a. m. Port Tobacco, Piscataway, and Duffield Mail—Due on Monday, Westnesday, and Fri-day, at 7 p. m. Departs on Tuesday, Thurs-day, and Saturday, at 7 a. m. Closes at 6.30